

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 6th March, 1888.

POLITICAL.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nâr* (Lahore), of the 3rd March, after giving a brief account of the Sikkim difficulty, says that the state of the Indian treasury does not admit of military campaigns being frequently undertaken by Government. There was no absolute necessity for declaring war against Sikkim. It is impossible that the expedition should now be stopped, but the campaign should be brought to a close as soon as possible. The *Koh* expected that Lord Dufferin would, during the remainder of his term, devote his attention to the internal administration of the country, but has been disappointed.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustân* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd March, in commenting upon the same subject, says that the despatch of an expedition now appears to be certain. The conquest of Sikkim is sure to raise Lord Dufferin in the estimation of the Anglo-Indian newspapers, which have so highly praised his Lordship for his Afghan policy and the annexation of Burma. But the Indian tax-payer, who is already sinking under the additional burdens laid on his shoulders by the present Viceroy, will find it difficult to pay the bill.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *A'stadb-i-Panjāb* (Lahore), of the 2nd March, says that it would appear from the *Se. James' Gazette* that Sardār Ayūb Khān will be located at Rāwalpindi. But the *A'stadb* does not approve of the proposal. Peshawar is only six hours' journey from Rāwalpindi by rail, and if the Sardār once crosses the Khyber, he can never be recaptured. The reduction in his pension, though made on very reasonable grounds, may have displeased him, and he may endeavour to escape as soon as a favourable opportunity presents itself. The *A'stadb* thinks that the best place for his residence is Chunar.

Circulation,
405 copies.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th February, gives a brief account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Lahore held on the 25th idem, publishing, *in extenso*, the resolutions passed on the occasion, expressing sorrow at Lord Dufferin's intention to retire before the expiration of his term and praising his Lordship for the successful delimitation of the Russo-Afghan frontier, the fortification of the North-West Indian frontier, the encouragement of education among Musalmāns, and the facilities provided for Indian pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 3rd March, advertising to a public meeting held by the Musalmāns of Allahabad on the 27th February to consider the cow-killing and the National Congress questions, publishes the resolutions passed by the meeting, expressing concurrence in Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's sentiments about the Congress and condemning the movement as prejudicial to the Muhammadan community.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Hindī Pradīp* (Allahabad), for March, says that Sir Auckland Colvin is very fortunate to have attained to the Lieutenant-Governorship of these provinces, an office once held by his father. This is the only case in which a father and a son have held the same Lieutenant-Governorship. Since Sir William Muir the inhabitants of these provinces have not

bad any Lieutenant-Governor who thoroughly knew their sentiments and feelings and endeavoured to promote their welfare. It was expected that Sir Auckland would prove to be a sympathetic Governor, but this hope has been much weakened by some of his remarks in his darbar speeches. He should remember that the North-Western Provinces of to-day are not the North-Western Provinces of his father's time. The spread of English education and increased intercourse with Europeans have made a marked change in the thoughts of the people. The administration of a Governor who overlooks the change of times is sure to prove a failure. As Sir Auckland Colvin's administration has just commenced, it would be premature to make any predictions about him. In his Allahabad darbar speech he said—"You should fix your attention on matters falling within the legitimate scope of your action, and not waste it in the discussion of more ambitious schemes, the carrying out of which requires that collective action and that practical handling of affairs which is the result of a long and laborious training in the conduct of public business, such as you have scarcely even commenced to impose on yourselves." Evidently the words "more ambitious schemes" refer to the National Congress and other such political movements. Every man is naturally desirous of making progress, specially when he finds himself in a very backward state compared with his neighbours, and it is the duty of all liberal-minded men to sympathize with and assist him in his efforts at improvement. Sir Auckland Colvin charges the natives of these provinces with want of "collective action" and at the same time advises them not to engage in schemes which are calculated to create it. Surely this is blowing hot and cold in the same breath.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardā), of the 29th February, in a communicated article, states that the Viceroy and Governors-General of India are, as a rule, at the time of their appointment quite unacquainted with the customs, manners, and languages of the people, and the system of

Appointment of Viceroy
and Governors General of
India.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Indian administration. Again, their term of office is short, and the result is that as soon as they have acquired some experience in Indian affairs, the time for their retirement arrives. It is a matter of surprise that the destinies of 250 millions of people and of powerful native princes like the Nizám and Sindhia should be entrusted to such inexperienced British statesmen. The *Sudhá* will not be surprised if Lord Lansdowne, who has been nominated Lord Dufferin's successor, considers Holkar the name of some tree or city. In conclusion, the *Sudhá* urges that no man should be appointed Viceroy until he has lived for some time in this country and has made himself acquainted with the thoughts and feelings of the people, and that the term of office should be lengthened.

Circulation,
500 copies.

The *Aftáb-i-Panjáb* (Lahore), of the 2nd March, is glad to say that the Hon'ble Mr. Lyall's Government has been very anxious to check the increase of crime and has given the subject its best attention. This year numbers of persons of bad character in all the districts of the Panjáb have been required to give security. This is as it should be. The *Aftáb* then makes some proposals which, it thinks, would effectually suppress crime. Influential persons in cities and zaildars and lam-bardars in the interior of districts should be directed to keep an eye on thieves, men of bad character, and receivers of stolen property, and should report all men whom they have reason to suspect to the police, in order that they may be required if necessary to furnish security. Criminal Courts should not acquit thieves and robbers on mere legal objections to their conviction, but should always deal with them with severity. Above all, men sentenced to imprisonment for theft or robbery should, after their release from Jail, be required always to wear something for a fixed period as a sign of their having been convicted. This public mark of ignominy would have a good effect on them.

The *Rasbar* (Moradabad), of the 20th February, received on the 29th idem, regrets to say that the ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháh-jahánpur cow-killing case.

the ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Sháh-jahánpur cow-killing

case has grieved the whole Hindu community to the heart and created a deep sensation throughout the country. There is no doubt that ill-disposed Musalmáns will now openly kill kine simply with a view to annoying the Hindus. The reference made by Mr. Justice Mahmud to the alleged old custom of cow-sacrifice was most unfortunate and quite out of place. Even supposing for argument's sake that cow-sacrifice was formerly in vogue, the custom has long ceased. The interpretation of the High Court of the word "object" in section 295 of the Indian Penal Code appears to be wrong. The Court should have consulted the papers connected with the preparation of the Code. In those papers a reference is made to the riots which occurred at Benares in 1809 owing to cow-killing. This shows that the word "object" is also applicable to animals; otherwise the framers of the Code would never have used it. Some persons say that Mr. Justice Mahmud prejudiced the High Court in the Sháhjahánpur cow-killing case with a view to taking revenge on the Hindús for their criticisms on his father's Lucknow lecture. The *Rahbar* does not share this opinion, but hopes that the High Court will see its mistake and assist the Hindús in moving the Legislative Council to amend the Penal Code.

Circulation,
405 copies.

A correspondent of the *Rahbar-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 29th February, after briefly describing the way in which tahsili officials and lambardars collect supplies for officials' camps from the people without paying for the articles, and the way in which the private servants of officers levy black-mail from tahsili officials and lambardars, while these latter raise the money for paying this black-mail from the people, urges that, in order to put a stop to this long-standing evil, every officer should issue a proclamation on the eve of his going into camp to the effect that tahsildars and lambardars should give no gratification to his private servants; that nothing should be supplied to his servants, chaprasis, and clerks until they have paid for it, and that the people can have free access to him at any time they please.

Winter tours of District
Officers.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kálákankar), of the 2nd March, says that Dr. Walker, who was Inspector-General of Prisons in these provinces for many years, has contributed a letter to the *Pioneer* on the controversy about the enhancement of salt duty. Judging from the quantity of salt he allowed to prisoners every day, he says that one pice worth of salt will do for 110 days for one man, and that consequently the increase in the duty on salt will not be felt by the indigent classes, as has been stated by native newspapers! Bravo! The Government of India should make Dr. Walker a C.S.I. for this important discovery, with a view to encouraging other officers of that class to make further discoveries in the same direction. They should come forward and declare that a handful of grain soaked in water, two loaves of four chataks of barley-flour, and a small quantity of vegetables ought to be enough for a native for one day, as this quantity of food has been found sufficient to maintain convicts in good health, although they are employed on hard labour for 12 hours during the day. In that case Government might, by increasing taxation, take all the wealth of the people, leaving them just enough for their support.

Circulation,
450 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 23rd February, publishes a picture in which India is represented as an elephant attacked by a number of bad characters, called Burma, Income-tax, defences of the North-West frontier, salt tax, petroleum duty, and so forth.

Circulation,
250 copies.

A correspondent of the *Dabdaba-i-Qaisari* (Bareilly), of the 3rd March, says that, in accordance with the advice of the Military authorities, Government has demolished all private houses situated near the Jhānsi fort, which was surrendered by the Gwalior State about a year ago, and purchased private lands lying round the fort. But the people have been paid inadequate compensation for their houses and low prices for their lands. The officer who was appointed to assess compensation made very low assessments with a view

to winning the good will of his superiors. He obtained the consent of the owners of houses and lands to the assessments by making false oral promises to them. An idea of his low assessments may be formed from the circumstance that waste land in the interior of the district commonly sells at Rs. 80 or Rs. 90 per acre, whereas the owners of lands lying near the fort in the immediate vicinity of the city have been paid for the lands only at the rate of Rs. 2 per acre. The compensation for the house of a contractor was fixed by the assessor at only Rs. 500, and pressure was brought to bear upon him to accept the amount. But he would not accept it. The Deputy Commissioner has raised the compensation to Rs. 6,000, but he will not accept even this amount, and the case is still pending.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbar* (Etawah), of the 1st March, thinks that thefts and robberies which continue to occur frequently in spite of the suppression of professional robbers and dacoits are committed by Kanjars and other such wandering tribes. It is true that when a body of these people is encamped near a town or village, one or two chaukidars or police constables are appointed to keep an eye on them, but probably these chaukidars or police constables collude with them. The *Najm* is of opinion that the wandering tribes above referred to had better be sent to Mauritius and other islands as emigrants.

Circulation,
180 copies.

The *Surma-i-Rozgar* (Agra), of the 29th February, on the authority of a correspondent, complains of the alleged mismanagement of the copying department of the Collector's Office at Mainpuri. A man who applies for a copy of any paper at once, paying the double fee according to rule, receives the copy in two or three weeks, while another who pays only the ordinary fee gets a copy in a day or two. The Collector should see to this.

Circulation,
258 copies.

LEGISLATION.

The *Zoh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 1st March, after giving the substance of the Select Committee's report on the Debtors' Bill, which was

Circulation,
450 copies.

Debtors' Bill.

presented to the Viceroy's Legislative Council on the 24th February, says that the Bill as altered by the Select Committee will no doubt be equally beneficial to debtors and creditors. It may be asked how the measure will be beneficial to creditors. When a creditor gets a poor debtor sent to jail in execution of a decree, he has to pay for his food, clothing, and bedding for the time that he desires to keep him in jail. But still the creditor does not succeed in realizing anything from the debtor owing to his poverty, and the expense incurred in enforcing the decree is all in vain. The new law will prevent decree-holders from throwing good money after bad in this way. The *Koh* approves of Sir Charles Elliott's suggestions, and hopes that the Legislature will make a point of embodying them in the Bill even at this late hour. In conclusion, the *Koh* is glad that the Legislative Council has directed the republication of the Bill and advises the Council to circulate it this time more widely than before and to give the public sufficient time to consider and discuss it.

Circulation,
181 copies.

The *Hindustan* (Kalakankar), of the 2nd March, approves of the alterations made by the Select Committee in the Debtors' Bill, but protests against Sir Charles Elliott's proposal to realize from the creditor a portion of the cost of watch and ward and maintenance of the jail, besides making him pay for the food, clothing, and bedding of the debtor as at present. As the creditor already pays Government about Rs. 7 per cent. on the value of his suit owing to court-fees and process-fees, and the income from these fees largely exceeds the cost of the maintenance of the Judicial Department, it will be most unjust to charge him a portion of the cost of watch and ward and maintenance of the jail. The Bill had been sent to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Traders' Association for opinion, and their opinions had been fully considered by the Select Committee. It is a matter of deep regret that Government does not even consult native associations on such matters, while it attaches so much importance to the opinions of European associations.

The *Victoria Paper* (Simkot), of the 29th February, highly approves of the alterations effected by the Select Committee in the Debtors' Bill and praises the Committee for having yielded to public opinion in this matter. The Bill as originally drafted would have been very injurious to creditors, inasmuch as it would have made it almost impossible for them to recover their debts from fraudulent debtors. Trade would also suffer from an entire exemption of debtors from imprisonment, but no exception can be taken to the revised Bill, which gives no shelter to recalcitrant debtors and exempts only indigent men from liability to imprisonment. The exemption of poor debtors from imprisonment will in a way be beneficial also to creditors, because the latter will be saved the subsistence allowance which they have to pay when they send the former to jail. (The *Ghamkhvār-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 3rd March, approves of the Select Committee's alterations in the Bill, but is afraid that the proposed change in the law will not practically much improve matters. Wily debtors will still be able to defeat all efforts of creditors in the way of recovering their debts, while well-to-do decree-holders will succeed in sending poor debtors to jail. Hence the Legislature should devise a simpler remedy for the evil, and one intelligible to the people.)

NATIVE STATES.

The *Lahore Gazette*, of the 3rd March, says that the Civil and Military Gazette states that some time ago a Russian who was in the guise of an Afghan mendicant was a guest of the Rāja of Pūnchh and was dismissed with honour, and that lately a Turkish official was also a guest of the Rāja. The editor has heard from a friend who had occasion to pay a visit to Pūnchh when the so-called Russian was there that the man was no other than Saiyed Mastah Shah, a Kabuli, who has hundreds of disciples at Simla and other places in the Panjab. The mendicant put up at the mosque and received food from Miān Nizamu-l-din, the Prime Minister of the State. One day the Prime Minister introduced the Saiyed to the Rāja in open

darbār, saying that he was a learned mendicant and was anxious to see His Highness. The Rāja simply enquired after his health and then dismissed him. His Highness, who is a very liberal prince, may have given him something as charity on the occasion, but the writer is not sure. The story of a visit of a Turkish official is a pure fiction. Páunchh is an integral portion of the Káshmir State, and its ruler, Rāja Moti Singh, is a cousin of the late Mahārāja of Káshmir. He is a very quiet and contented prince and is not animated by ambition. He is no powerful Chief whose friendship the Russian Government should be anxious to secure. Lord Dufferin and the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. Lyall will see how far such false rumours are calculated to grieve native princes.

Circulation,
100 copies.

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 29th February, says that it is believed that a Council will shortly be established in Rámpur to conduct the administration. Though the *Nizam* itself repeatedly urged the establishment of such a Council, it cannot now but view the measure with regret, inasmuch as in that case the Nawáb will be practically deprived of all power. General Azim-ul-din Khán will of course be removed from the post of Prime Minister. He should not be made a member of the Council. If he is given a seat in the Council, he will raise new difficulties in case his opinions are not accepted. He is chiefly responsible for the interference of the Local Government in the affairs of Rámpur. It is high time that he should effect a reconciliation between the Nawáb and his relatives with a view to preventing the Government from interfering. In conclusion, the *Najm* states that a rumour is very rife at Moradabad to the effect that Government has selected Kunwar Lutf Ali Khán of Chhatári for the post of Prime Minister. He will also be President of the State Council.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Kárdma* (Lucknow), of the 27th February, regrets to say that thefts are still very frequent at Lucknow. The inmates of houses entered offer no resistance to the thieves, even if they

Thefts at Lucknow.

are awake at the time of the commission of the theft, as thieves are as a rule armed with knives; nor do the people report thefts to the police, because they know very well that a police enquiry would only expose them to much unnecessary trouble and annoyance for nothing.

The *Panjābī Akhbār* (Lahore), of the 25th February,

Circulation,
450 copies.

Death of Munshi Kanhaiya Lal, Rae Bahádúr, the late Executive Engineer of Lahore.

expresses deep regret at the death of Munshi Kanhaiya Lal, Rae Bahádúr, the late Executive Engineer of Lahore, and praises him highly for his ability, learning, and private virtues. All the modern public buildings at Lahore, such as the Lawrence Hall, Montgomery Hall, and Mayo Hospital, were constructed under his superintendence. He was a good Persian scholar and wrote a number of vernacular books. His life was characterized by humility, freedom from prejudice, and liberality to the poor. He was equally popular with Hindús and Musalmáns and showed no partiality to his co-religionists in religious quarrels.

noted
col. 403 001

The *Nizamu-l-Mulk* (Moradabad), of the 29th February,

Circulation,
100 copies.

Quarrel between the Hindús and Musalmáns of Chhatári.

on the authority of a correspondent, states that at Chhatári, in the afternoon of the 23rd idem, when some Musalmáns were about to offer their prayers in their mosque, nearly two or three thousand Hindús assembled in a temple and loudly blew ten or twelve conches. The Musalmáns were highly annoyed and a crowd of 500 more Musalmáns soon appeared on the scene, but an affray was prevented by the Nawáb. The Hindús, however, at once closed their shops and themselves secretly threw bones in their temples, and accused the Musalmáns of the outrage. The *basár* was still closed on the 25th, and the Magistrate was expected to go there.

noted
col. 403 002

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	Locality.	Language.	Frequency, weekly, or otherwise.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	ABDUL ALAM	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad H & d 1 Husain.	28th Feb.	1888. Mar. 4th	140 copies.
2	ANNA-L-ANWJARH	Kanpur	"	"	Qudrat Ali	27th	" 2nd	202
3	ANNA-L-HIND	Ballabgarh	"	"	Bahat Ali	Mar. 3rd	" 4th	240
4	ANNA-L-FANJAB	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Divan Huda Singh	Feb. 27th & 28th	" 1st, 2nd & 4th	500
5	ANNA-L-ALAM	"	"	Weekly	Tajammul-Husain	Feb. 28th	" 4th	200
6	ANNA-L-ALAM	"	"	"	Amir Khan	" 31st & Feb. 1st	" 1st	30
7	ANNA-L-ALAM	Moradabad	"	"	Dilwar Ali	Mar. 31st & Feb. 1st	" 28th & Mar. 1st	63
8	ANNA-L-ALAM	Moradabad	"	"	Muhammad Husain	Feb. 28th	Mar. 3rd	300
9	ANNA-L-ALAM	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Muhammad Husain	28th & Mar. 1st & 3rd	" 2nd, 3rd & 5th	315
10	ANNA-L-CHAND	Chandigarh	"	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad	Feb. 28th	" 3rd	200
11	ANNA-L-CHAND	Dalla	"	"	Muhammad Dina	Mar. 1st	" 6th	200
12	ANNA-L-CHAND	Chandigarh	"	"	Bahadur-al-Jah	Feb. 28th & Mar. 1st	" 3rd & 5th	500 copies (including 280 copies taken by Government).
13	ANNA-L-CHAND	Aligarh	Urdu, English	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	Feb. 28th & Mar. 1st	" 1st & 2nd	140
14	ANNA-L-CHAND	Aligarh	Urdu	Weekly	Shah Nand	Feb. 28th	" 1st	140
15	ANNA-L-CHAND	Lahore	Urdu	"	Chandian Lal	Feb. 28th	" 2nd	140

16	Ashraf-i-Akbar	Delhi	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	Mar. 1st	...	...	...	110
17	Amir	Lucknow	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	Mar. 2nd	...	...	...	240
18	Shams Joun	Bombay	...	Ram Krishna Varma	5th	...	...	...	2,000
19	Balul-i-Hind	Moradabad	...	Kiebrun Sarup	Feb. 27th	...	...	...	...
20	Chaita Pura	Delhi	...	Mir Hasan	Mar. 1st	...	...	...	260
21	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Feb. 25th & Mar.	...	...	...	250
22	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
23	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
24	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
25	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
26	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
27	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
28	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
29	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
30	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
31	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
32	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
33	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
34	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
35	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
36	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
37	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
38	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd	...	...	...	...
39	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd
40	Dabul-i-Quicarf	Bareilly	...	Thakur Prasad	Mar. 3rd

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List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
41	Kayasth Samachar	Allahabad	Urdu	Monthly	Awadh Bihari	For February	1888.	300 copies.
42	Khair Khawar-i-Islam	Masrut	"	Weekly	Mir Hasan	Mar. 1st	Feb. 29th	200 "
43	Khair Khawar-i-Kash.	Lahore	"	"	Salig Ram	Feb. 26th	"	400 "
44	Khawar-i-S/eq	Pilibhit	"	"	Masbar Ahsan Khan,	" 23th	" 2nd	200 "
45	Khawar-i-Aamgarh	Aamgarh	"	"	Habam Ali	" 23rd	" 29th	200 "
46	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	"	Tri-weekly	Harun-ul-Rai	" 23th & Mar.	Mar. 1st, 3rd & 5th.	450 "
47	Lahore Gazette	"	"	Weekly	Didar Baksh	Mar. 2nd	" 6th	100 "
48	Madr-i-Qasr	Lucknow	"	"	Ghulam Muhammad,	Feb. 28th	" 1st	200 "
49	Madr-i-Nar	Gawaspore	"	"	Durga Prasad	Mar. 2nd	" 6th	47 "
50	Madr-i-Narbuddd	Hoshangabad.	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	Feb. 29th	"	275 "
51	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	"	Abdu-l-Karim	"	"	275 "
52	Madr-i-Sargat	Masrut	Hind-Urdu	Monthly	Masrab Hussain Khan,	For February	" 4th	289 copies including 180 copies taken by Government.
53	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
54	Madr-i-Sargat	Bijnor	Urdu	Weekly	Karim-ul-Jah	Feb. 28th	" 3rd	240 copies.
55	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	Tri-monthly.	Ahmad Khan	Mar. 1st	"	100 "
56	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	Weekly	Fatin-ul-Jah	Feb. 27th	" 5th	1,725 "
57	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	"	Amjad Ali	"	"	180 "
58	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	Bi-weekly	Rahim-ul-Jah Khan	Mar. 1st & 4th	" 2nd & 6th	180 "
59	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	Weekly	Aziz-ul-Jah Khan	Feb. 28th	" 2nd	250 "
60	Madr-i-Sargat	"	"	"	Jamshed Das Bhawan	" 28th	" 2nd	250 "

No.	Title	Author	Language	Frequency	Editor	Place	Period	Number of Copies
60	Nasim-i-Jaunpur	Jaunpur	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ishaq	Jaunpur	28th	50
61	Nisam-ul-Mulk	Mordabad	Urdu	Weekly	Fahim-ul-din	Mordabad	29th	100
62	Nar Akbar	Ludhiana	Urdu	Weekly	Rev. C. B. Newton	Ludhiana	1st	600
63	Naru-i-Ameer	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Cawnpore	25th	306
64	Nisya Sudd	Harda	Urdu	Weekly	Baandava Bhaskar	Harda	29th	400
65	Qadh Akbar	Lucknow	Urdu	Daily	Sheo Prasad	Lucknow	29th to 6th	585 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government)
66	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Sajid Husain	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
67	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Shams-ul-din	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
68	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Ishaq	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
69	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
70	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
71	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
72	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
73	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
74	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
75	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
76	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
77	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
78	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
79	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
80	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
81	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
82	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
83	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
84	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
85	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
86	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
87	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
88	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
89	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450
90	Qadh Akbar	Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Hamid	Lahore	29th to 6th	450

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
25	Sakfa-i-Qudat	Delhi	Urdu	Weekly	Abdu-l-Qudus	Mar. 1st	1888.	310 copies.
26	Saifan Kirti Sudhakar.	Udaipur	Hindi	"	Banshi Dhar	Feb. 27th	Mar. 3rd	180 "
27	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Urdu	Tri-monthly.	Sheo Prasad	Mar. 1st	" 2nd	138 "
28	Shula-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Weekly	Jamna Prasad	Feb. 28th	Feb. 29th	95 "
29	Shir-i-Akbar	Jhelam	"	"	Faqir Muhammad	" 27th	" "	350 "
30	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	M a z a t h i.	"	Lakshman Anant	" 29th	Mar. 3rd	200 "
31	Burma-i-Bangar	Agré	Hindi.	"	Itrat Husain	" "	" 1st	253 "
32	Taksh.	Moradabad	Urdu	"	Musaffar Ali Khan,	" 27th	" 2nd	60 "
33	Tamarnadi	Lucknow	"	"	Patan Ohand	" 24th & Mar.	Feb. 29th & Mar.	125 "
34	Til-i-Hind	Meerut	"	"	Saifad Husain	1st.	4th.	238 "
35	Vasir-i-Hind	Siakot	"	"	Mirza Mavahid	29th	Mar. 3rd	200 "
36	Vasir-i-Mulk	"	"	"	Ghulam Ahmad	28th	Feb. 29th	176 "
37	Viceris Paper	"	"	Daily	Gyan Ohand	29th	Mar. 5th	950 "
38	Vasir-i-Hind	Meerut	"	Weekly	Sabit Ali	25th to Mar.	Feb. 29th to Mar.	350 "
						3rd.	6th.	
						Mar. 1st	" "	

PRIYA DAS, M.A.,

Gout. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

ALAKHABAD:

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[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

Received up to 13th March, 1888.

CONTENTS.

POLITICAL.

	PAGE.
Nizam's offer of sixty lakhs of rupees to the Government of India ...	181
Mr. Veasey's confidential circular ...	182
Sir Saiyad Ahmad Khan's Lucknow lecture ...	182
Muhammadian meeting at Allahabad ...	183
National Congress and Musalmāns ...	183
Treatment of Maulvi Sami ullah Khan, C.M.G., the District Judge of Rae Bareilly, at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbār at Rae Bareilly ...	184
Muhammadian National Association of Lahore and Lord Dufferin's retirement ...	184

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Ruling of the Allahabad High Court in the Shābjahānpur cow-killing case ...	184
Madras Board of Revenue and the winter tours of District Officers ...	185
Fine inflicted on a passenger by the Cantonment Magistrate of Māwal- pindi for a breach of a railway rule ...	185
Alleged misconduct of some police constables towards two respectable private individuals at Amritsar ...	186
Cultivators and money-lenders in Oudh ...	186

	Page
Neglect of sanitation in towns and villages	186
Pensions to the lower classes of Government servants	187

NATIVE STATES.

Rampur State and the <i>Nisama-l-Mulk</i> newspaper	187
Attack of the <i>Civil and Military Gazette</i> on Diwan Lachman Das, the Prime Minister of Kashmir	187
Kashmir	188
Scarcity of water at Jammu	189
Scholarships established by the Maharaja of Mysore for Muhammadan students	189

RAILWAY.

Intermediate class carriages of the East Indian Railway	189
---	-----

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

A native shot by a Eurasian at Bithur, Cawnpore	190
Robbery committed at Ikhlas, Pinjraheh, Rawalpindi	190
Compulsory widowhood	191